

## LATE NEWS NOTES

From Coast Files.

William Waldorf Astor is seriously ill in England.

It is reported that yellow fever has appeared in Cuba.

Socialists have nominated a full state ticket in Georgia.

Four hundred saloons were opened in San Francisco on July 4.

The battleship Nebraska made 18.95 knots on her builders' test.

The French budget calls for an expenditure of \$802,000,000 for 1907.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco favors a car line on Van Ness avenue.

Thirty millions of dollars of Panama canal bonds have been placed on sale.

Governor Folk has pardoned Martin Heidegath, a notorious Missouri train robber.

Two miners imprisoned in a Welsh coal mine sustained life for six days on candles.

Another mutiny has broken out among the Turkish troops in the Yemen province.

The Sultan of Turkey has revoked his order forbidding Jews to settle in Palestine.

The government of Ecuador had a formal celebration of the Fourth of July at Guayaquil.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw will deposit ten millions of public funds in San Francisco.

There is a movement in England to establish a two-cent rate on letters to the United States.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin says that Roosevelt is the only man who can defeat Bryan.

United States Circuit Judge Morrow has declared that the California insurance law is sound.

A negro kleptomaniac was operated on by surgeons to cure him at San Bernardino, but still steals.

Thirty-eight small boys met death on the mainland as a result of the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Franklin K. Lane of California has been sworn in as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A new treasury regulation forbids the importation of bogus jewelry bearing the stamp of purported genuineness.

Attacked by a gang of hoodlums, Happy Phillips, a San Francisco special, shot and fatally wounded a man named Shea.

A French scientist has arrived in Australia to carry on experiments towards exterminating the rabbits in that country.

The American Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia has offered to pay from 30 to 50 per cent of its San Francisco losses.

The Czar has told the Duma that he will accept laws allowing liberty of conscience and more freedom of speech and meeting.

The Japanese military authorities have transferred the control of Mukden to the civil officials. These latter are also Japanese.

Real estate is very active in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, the gain in actual transactions being 100 per cent over last year.

It is said that the rising of the Salton Sea will once more compel the Southern Pacific to move its tracks on the Colorado Desert line.

One of Ringling Bros.' circus tents fell down during a performance at Aurora, Ill., and two persons were killed in the panic which resulted.

Chinese rebels are taking advantage of discontent caused by the high price of rice, and fomenting trouble in the province of Chekiang and Hankow.

A nephew of President Diaz, who was a student on the Mexican training ship Zaragosa, became lovesick and seasick and deserted the ship at Havana.

It is stated that the "six-bits" insurance companies are losing business all over America through their treatment of their policyholders in San Francisco.

Bryan has informed the men arranging for his reception in New York that he does not want any representative of any trust to be present at the affair.

A negro, who had committed a criminal assault on a sixteen year old girl of Womack, I. T., was captured by a mob and burned on the scene of his crime.

Members of the Wellman Arctic expedition have begun the erection of an airship shed near the spot from which Andree made his fatal ascent on June 15, 1896.

Five workmen were injured at the launching of the battleship New Hampshire. They were cutting away the props when the timbers gave, catching them underneath.

Mrs. Harry Thaw has issued a statement to the effect that she was married to Thaw in Europe before the American ceremony, and that all reports to the contrary are false.

There will be a joint celebration in Oakland of Labor Day by the local Building Trades Unions and those from San Francisco. Twenty thousand men are to be in the parade.

With impressive ceremonies ground has been broken for new St. Ignatius' buildings in San Francisco. Prominent speakers referred to the occasion as the beginning of the new city.

The rations being served to the refugees camped inside the Presidio are being cut down in quantity and quality. This is said to be done to force the campers to leave the reservation.

For shooting a man found in his house, W. Stapleton, of Hamilton, Ohio, has been declared worthy of a medal by the justice before whom he appeared. The culprit was fatally injured.

Newport society was entertained at a bathing-suit dinner by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on the Fourth. Every guest wore a bathing suit costume at the dinner and the dance which followed.

Many society men of New York are leaving for extended vacations, fearing to be called upon as witnesses in the investigation into the past life of Stanford White, the murdered club man.

San Francisco Chinamen are planning an Oriental building to occupy a whole block in Chinatown. Work will start as soon as the building restrictions in that part of the city are removed.

A county Democratic convention in Ohio has endorsed Roosevelt for his patriotic course in forcing the trusts to obey the law. They also endorsed Bryan as the party nominee for the presidency in 1908.

The San Francisco Labor Council has passed resolutions urging the use of part of the relief fund for the building of houses for the refugees, the houses to be security for the repayment of the money.

Mayor McClellan, of New York, escaped being on the wrecked train, in which many prominent Americans were killed in England, by the merest chance, having decided to stay on the steamer at the last moment.

Union leaders have sent formal protests to the supervising inspector at Washington that the inspectors on the San Francisco waterfront are allowing steamers to sail without the proper complement of men ordered by law.

Mrs. Stuyvesant is to give a bathing suit dinner at Newport, at which the ladies will wear bathing suits coming just below the knees, and the gentlemen will have their suits tucked and ruffled and fluted and tied up with ribbons.

Hainmaker Hatfield went to the Klondike to break a drouth, and a Dawson dispatch announces that he has failed to deliver the goods. He is the man who claimed that he broke a drouth in Southern California a couple of years ago.

Count Boni de Castellane wants to fight a duel with Regnier, who voted to unseat him from the Chamber of Deputies. He has told Regnier to consider his face slapped, in return for which he has been invited to consider himself dead.

Two large mining companies in Arizona have agreed to the eight-hour day but have cut wages from ten to twenty-five cents a day. Trouble with the men is expected and troops are being held in readiness to suppress any disorder.

Han See Yee, one of the Secretaries to the Chinese Minister at Washington, has been appointed Chinese Consul General at San Francisco. The appointment is made because it is desired to have at that post a statesman of the highest rank.

The Empress Club of London, composed for years of the most fashionable women in England, has been brought to the debtor's court through mismanagement and scandal. The introduction of liquor is credited with the downfall of the club.

City Attorney Burke, of San Francisco, advises that temporary building permits be issued, otherwise the ordinance will stop work on the residences within the fire limits. The building now going on is of temporary wooden shops and offices.

Ten deaths in Manhattan from excessive heat are reported in one day. Thousands of people in the tenement districts are sleeping in the open air.

## JONES HAS LOST NERVE

In the attempt to break the web of circumstantial evidence that the officers of the law are weaving about George Jones, the half-breed kanaka accused of the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Brandrup at Baden on June 22, says the San Francisco Call of July 4, the defense is endeavoring to cast suspicion on Harry Coffland, who was arrested at the same time Jones was taken into custody, but later released. Coffland left Baden on Saturday, ostensibly for San Francisco, just before Sheriff Mansfield arrived to serve a subpoena on him. A search is now being conducted for him in this city.

The defense will likely attempt to throw suspicion upon John Brandrup, the Baden blacksmith who had divorced the dead woman. At the time of her death she was suing him for maintenance. The defense yesterday intimated that this might be the motive for the crime. The theory is ridiculed by the prosecution, who claim that Brandrup was out of town at the time the murder was committed.

Jones' preliminary hearing was begun but not concluded at Baden yesterday before Justice James Hannon. The accused man has lost much of the bravado that characterized his actions after his arrest, and as the testimony of witnesses at the hotel told heavily against him beads of perspiration shone on his forehead and dampened his curling black hair. Later in the day he took the stand in his own behalf and made absolute denial of much of the corroborated testimony of other witnesses.

Charles Jones, a brother of the accused, who is a refugee in one of the tents of Hamilton square, came to his brother's aid yesterday. It was through his exertions and advice that Jones was persuaded to secure counsel, the kanaka having determined to fight his own case. Harry E. Styles of Baden was chosen at the eleventh hour to defend the man.

Yesterday's hearing was adjourned late in the afternoon while Jones was testifying in his own behalf. He will be cross-examined by District Attorney Bullock tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The examination will probably end tomorrow evening.

Dr. D. E. Pymire, who conducted the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Brandrup, was first on the stand. He reported his testimony regarding the nature of the woman's injuries but refused to attach an exact time for the killing of the woman. At the inquest the physician stated that death occurred from three to six hours before the autopsy was performed, but under persistent questioning by Attorney Styles he said that it might have occurred from one to ten hours prior to the autopsy.

A strong witness for the prosecution was Elise Vandenhoe, chambermaid at the Linden hotel, where the murder was committed. She said that she went to Jones' room just before dinner to make his bed. She opened the door slightly, she says, but on seeing a person on the bed quickly closed it. Jones came to the door and told her he would make the bed himself. She was later corroborated in this testimony by Mary McDonald, the eldest daughter of the dead woman, who says she was passing through the hall at the time Jones was speaking. Jones denies strenuously that he saw either of the women at that time and declares that Miss Vandenhoe did not come near his room that day.

Jones also claims that he was not in his room from 11:30 until nearly 3 o'clock. The prosecution seeks to prove that Jones was in his room during that period and that the murder was committed at room time, when the rest of the people in the house were at dinner. Miss Vandenhoe testified that she got only a hasty glimpse into the room and could not tell whether the person she saw on the bed was a man or a woman. She was positive, however, it was not Jones, for the clothing was different, and Jones immediately came to the door when she opened it.

In a letter dated June 18, 1906, written to a friend by A. B. Lyman, Hawaii's cadet at West Point, he says: "There are 120 men in my class and I came out 11."

for relief. At the coroner's office it was predicted that the death roll would be appalling if the hot wave continues.

The Moffat railway from Denver to Salt Lake is to be made a link in a through line from ocean to ocean. The new plan is backed by the Chicago Great Western, and the Salt Lake & Los Angeles will be the western end of it, with its terminus at tide water at San Pedro.

Dr. Brindle, Bishop of Nottingham, was the only English Roman Catholic prelate at the wedding of Alfonso, of Spain, and Princess Ena. Dr. Brindle was a military chaplain for some years and served through two Egyptian campaigns, winning the distinguished service medal at Athens.

Rev. Rufus E. Nunn predicts an era of disorder in San Francisco, following the reopening of the saloons. A reign of rum, riot and racehate is what he looks for. Women are advised to carry revolvers for their protection. Mr. Nunn also criticizes the distribution of the relief fund.

For the first time in their history the two Kansas Cities were dry on Sunday, July 1. The Kansas end is prohibition and it has been the custom for some 30,000 citizens to spend their Sundays in Kansas City, Missouri. In order to enforce the Sunday closing the Missouri authorities put padlocks on the doors of all joints in this city.

The fast American Line Express, having on board the Americans just landed from the liner New York, jumped the track near London. Twenty-three persons were killed and a number injured. J. P. Morgan and Sir Thomas Lipton assisted in the rescue work. Not all the New York's passengers were on the train, the late arrival of the liner at Plymouth inducing the others to remain on board.

Eleven prominent men of San Francisco, representing the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Exchange, the San Francisco Board of Trade and the Manufacturers' and Producers' Associations of California, have been named as trustees for the combination of holders of fire policies, associated for protection. The trustees personally represent \$100,000,000 of insurance to be collected.

Senator Bailey's attack on the "Treasure of the State" articles by stating that Bailey began his career in Washington by expending unskillfulness to wear even the conventional dress suit. He ended by wearing tans and a hat and the scarlet letter of the corporations. But while Bailey is willing to wear the trust trowsers and answer the Rockefeller hell as readily as any other Standard Oil lackey, he does not like to have attention called to his badge of servitude, and at present he is doing his best to hide it and shield himself behind the grave of the dead Senator Sherman.

## RICE PLAN HAS FAILED

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, there were present the President and Messrs. Smith, Fernandez and Dr. Wayson. It was determined to leave to the discretion of the President the matter of sending Dr. Rice's patients to Honolulu, and that is the end of the experiment made at Hilo, and approved by the last Legislature, which made an appropriation to carry out Rice's scheme.

In his letter relative to the matter, President Pinkham informed the board that "on or about March 1, 1904, Dr. Milton Rice, at Hilo, was permitted to take under his medical charge, at the quarantine station, Hilo, a perfectly hygienic and sanitary hospital, four lepers, named Ben K. Pua, Kawamaka Pua, Kalliponi and Mary Kalani.

"December last Dr. Rice left for Chicago, stating he might or might not return, and left these patients under a physician of his own school to continue the treatment he had inaugurated.

"In 1905, Dr. Rice, by premature and unfounded claims, so worked upon the Legislature that the Board of Health was subjected to much annoyance from the fact they knew the exact condition of those patients and just how far to credit Dr. Rice's claims.

"Dr. Rice had been given at the hands of the board and its President every assistance, encouragement and kindness possible to give. He, however, was determined to endeavor to enlarge his sphere of action. The board was determined he should demonstrate his claims to a definite determination before they consented to enlarge his control. However, the incident terminated in a special appropriation for these four patients."

One of the patients died, and it is said that the others had shown no improvement, that would warrant the continuance of the experiment. More than that, Dr. Rice had gone away and the appropriation made by the last Legislature for the conduct of the experiment was about exhausted. The President of the board therefore asked for authority to send the patients to the Settlement, and this was granted in the motion that the matter be left to his discretion.

On motion of Smith, the President was instructed to draw up a regulation establishing dumping grounds at Iwilei and on the beach Waikiki of Sheridan street and makai of the lower Waikiki road. This was desired in order that provision might be made for flattening all tin cans thrown on the dumps, to aid in the war against mosquitoes, and to provide for the splitting of banana stalks, to the end that they might dry out and burn better. Also, it is the sense of the board that the President should have charge of the dumps. This may mean a fight with the county authorities, but President Pinkham announced that he was feeling rather pessimistic. Until the dump regulation is adopted, no further official action will be taken by the board in the mosquito war.

After these matters had been disposed of, and the monthly reports read, the board adjourned.

## HIGH LICENSE AND LOCAL OPTION

The best manner of presenting the necessity for changes in the present liquor law to the electorate and impressing on all the very vital defects in the present measure was discussed at the meeting of the Civic Federation yesterday afternoon. High license and local option is the end aimed at by the Federation, and to bring this about through the necessary legislation will require that the voters in the forthcoming elections have the abuses of the existing law made plain to them.

After a discussion this was referred to a committee to formulate a plan of campaign.

The bark W. B. Flint is reported loading 6000 bags McR sugar for San Francisco at Eleale.

## SUGAR OUR ONE SUPPORT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The problems affecting the agricultural lands of Hawaii in comparison with the standards of America were dealt with last night in a lengthy paper read before the Hawaiian Engineering Association by L. E. Pinkham.

Mr. Pinkham devoted the first part of his address to tracing the rise of the American farmer from "the man with the hoe" to "the man with machinery," the result of applied science, agricultural economics and transportation. The American farmer is rich and independent beyond any division of men of physical activity in the world.

The fixed land laws of the government and the land policies of the railroads were praised. The immigrant knew exactly what he was to get and where he could get it, not having to wait for a land policy to be adopted, surveys to be made, or halting officials to make up their minds.

The American policy only restricts the acquiring of land by foreign non-residents. The American farmer stands on his rights to do as he chooses with, or to dispose of, as he will, his lands. He stands or falls on his own ability, and not on Government regulation or dictation. To change from this American land policy to a paternal land policy is not American. If a man is fit for American citizenship he is fit to exercise independence in his private affairs. When a government chooses to part ownership of any of its lands it should let go the apron strings and let her citizens become independent men and not wards. We, in Hawaii, must come to this or there can be no development on American lines.

## AGRICULTURE IN HAWAII.

No place in the world has agricultural operations that can approach either in daring, cost of plant, or result, those of Hawaii. Eighty per cent of the arable land requires irrigation, and in 1905 the value of the sugar production was 98 per cent of the total value of our products, showing that the support for the population and the government rests on the sugar industry.

Of the total of 568,000 arable acres 129,460 were planted in cane, requiring the operation of 716 miles of railroad representing an investment of \$9,230,617.29. All this that \$5,443 acres might be cropped in 1905.

In the installation of irrigation systems and their operation there is invested \$70,603,893.42.

From this can anyone claim that the agriculture of Hawaii is not the most costly in installation and intensive in operation of any existing or historically recorded?

In 1898 many sugar plantation schemes were floated and speculation in the stocks was rushed into, resulting in disastrous effects, now running through the life of the Territory, the end of which has not yet been reached. Of the fifty-three plantations, twenty-three have been very profitable, seven have been so at times, seven have never paid a dividend and fourteen have had occasional prosperity. This will dispose of the idea that sugar is always enormously profitable and will stand an indefinite amount of political and economic experimenting and exploiting.

It is the fairy tales spread everywhere, particularly in Washington, that have created belief as to the Hawaiian sugar industry to the everlasting embarrassment of this Territory. The Territorial government does not as extensively an imagined control the land situation as regards plantations. On Kauai, Oahu and Maui the proportion government controlled is small, and cannot be the determining factor in establishing the agricultural population.

As leases expire, the plantations, having brought these lands to high cultivation and their investments still being necessary to preserve its productive-ness, have an equity that cannot justly be ignored nor unduly taken advantage of. Neither can the plantations be subject to ignorance. Indifference nor erratic agricultural projects, nor to schemes to acquire title to lands by those who do not intend to personally cultivate them but aim to make the plantations finance them and practically work the land and pay tribute to proprietors whose responsibility is only nominal.

The relief for the sugar planters lies in the adaptation of machinery in their

work, relieving them of their labor problems and raising the status of their laborers.

## CONCLUSIONS.

Justice is due the sugar planters of Hawaii.

They are not land monopolists; they are the most daring land reclaimers the world has ever known. They have made the desert support a commonwealth.

They have made agriculture a business of the highest organization. They have won nearly every possible drop of water from the caverns of the earth.

They have caught nearly every drop of water that flows within the reach of man on these islands.

Still the demand is for more water. The investment per acre cropped is unparalleled by any other agriculture in the world.

They have absolutely created ninety-nine per cent. in value of all the products of the Territory. Their lands can grow no other crops commercially.

Run them and you ruin Hawaii, as far as human foresight can predict. He who claims otherwise is an astrologer and sees stars.

They based their agriculture on contract labor, which, whatever its faults, bettered the condition of the laborer.

Labor possibly did not always receive its just dues. Evidently labor intends to settle that point in the future.

The labor situation might have been bettered in Hawaii, but hindsight has excelled foresight for a decade and a half at least.

They have supported an educational system that has deprived them of needed labor.

They have been between the devil and deep sea of their pocketbooks and their missionary consciences.

The latter have won often enough to give them great credit.

Ownership in plantations is not so exclusive all stockholders may be termed sugar barons.

What all the dear general public, and its widespread distress in Hawaii, is what ails it the world over, it buys high and is sold out low.

It gets into a game where the cards are stacked and the pot already spoken for.

The plantations are distressed for labor and are forced to two choices.

First. To seek peasant labor, Occidental or Oriental, the world over at enormous expense.

Second. To endeavor to make a place for more effective, intelligent, adequately paid and domiciled self-respecting labor by trying to substitute "The Man with Machinery" for "The Man with the Hoe."

Far from this paper to assert the machinery can be devised, but to urge the attempt. Many more difficult mechanical problems have been solved. If the plantations should conclude to make the effort, it is to be hoped "The Hawaiian Engineering Association" may be a chief factor in creating the various machinery needed and that the educated young men of Hawaii may operate it.

May we hope invention, fostered by the Hawaiian plantations, may yet dignify labor and the educators of Hawaii may teach the dignity and worth of physical labor.

## TRANSPORTS CLOSED (TO CIVILIAN'S)

Postmaster Pratt has received a letter from Captain Humphrey of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, announcing that, per orders arriving here on the 10th inst., the privilege of postal employees to travel on army transports has been withdrawn and all applications on file canceled.

Postmaster Pratt has heard, unofficially, that the passenger accommodations on transports will hereafter be reserved exclusively for army, navy and marine officers and their families.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

The great success of this preparation in the relief and cure of bowel complaints has brought it into almost universal use. It never fails, and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea. Every bottle is warranted. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## FORMAL APPLICATION OF BUDDHIST MISSION FOR CHARTER DENIED

The application of the Honpa Hong Wanjii Mission, otherwise the Hawaiian Buddhist Mission, for a charter has been turned down by Governor Carter.

The Honpa Hong Wanjii represents the Buddhist religious element amongst the Japanese of this Territory. The chief temple is in Fort Lane, Honolulu, but far from Fort street, and there are temples all over the islands.

It is not to be supposed that anybody objects to the practice of the Buddhist religion in the islands—anybody, that is, but the proponents of other faiths—and, if anybody did, it would not matter, because the constitution of the United States guarantees religious freedom to all men. It is even claimed by some men whose walk in life is not all, perhaps, that it should be, that the constitution guarantees irreligious freedom.

However that may be, when the application of the Honpa Hong Wanjii for a charter as a religious corporation without capital stock, as the law provides, was presented to Treasurer Campbell that official, as his custom is, passed it up to the Attorney General for an opinion. Deputy Attorney General Foster returned it to Mr. Campbell with the recommendation that the matter should be referred to the Governor for the exercise of his

discretion, as the act provides.

Governor Carter sent the application back to the Treasurer, with a letter recommending that the application be denied, the letter of the Chief Executive closing in this wise:

"I decline to approve, as I do not believe that the issuance of this charter would be compatible with the best future interests of this Territory."

Governor Carter was out at his Waikiki place yesterday afternoon, and so could not be asked why he thought the granting of a charter to the Honpa Hong Wanjii would not be compatible with the best future interests of the Territory. It is understood, however, that besides its religious aspects, the Honpa Hong Wanjii is an association for inciting Japanese patriotism, and a school for the teaching of patriotism to any other country but the United States may be regarded as somewhat out of place on American soil.

The Buddhists, of course, will continue to exercise their religion. There has never been any objection to that. The Honpa Hong Wanjii wanted the right to acquire and hold property, and do all the things that such corporations have never under the law to do. The men who signed the application for a charter were T. Kato, K. Haida, M. D. U. Kikuyama and Y. Ishii.